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Services Canada 1978  
Catalogue No. E2-85/1978  
ISBN 0-662-10035-2

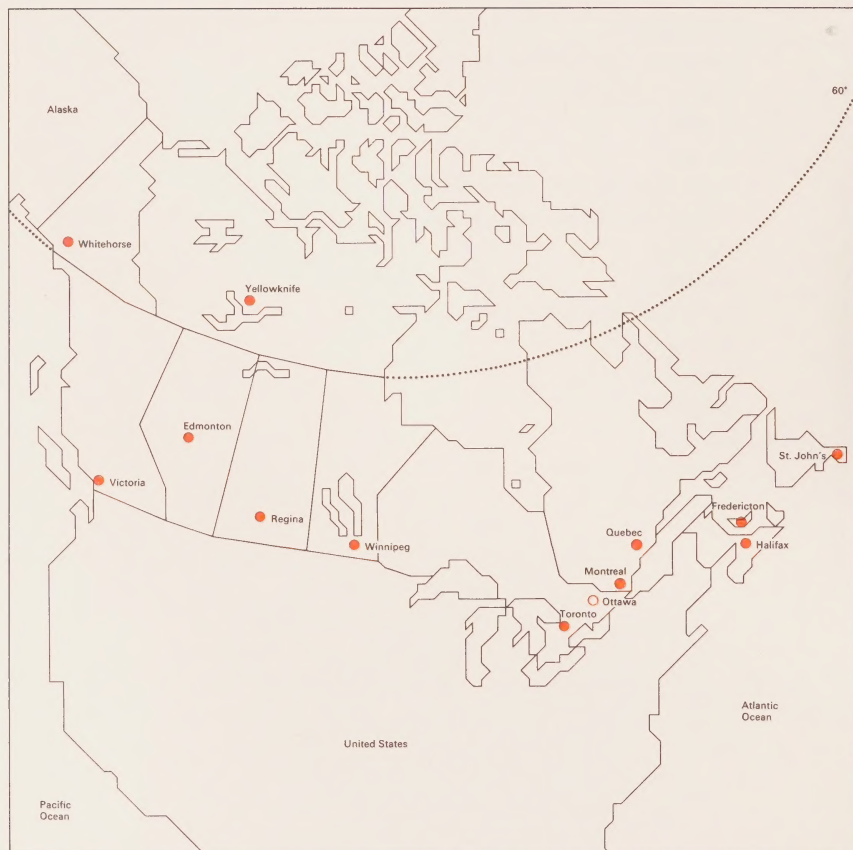


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From St. John's on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific, Canada measures 5,186 kilometres ; from the polar ice cap to Point Pelee in the southernmost part of the province of Ontario, it measures 4,626 kilometres.

With an area of 9,976,139 square kilometres, Canada is the largest country in the western hemisphere and the second largest in the world. Only the Soviet Union spans more territory.



The sheer size of the country can be further illustrated when we consider that :

- 1) it is bounded by three oceans : the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic – and has the longest coastline of any country in the world ;
- 2) it is the only country in the western hemisphere to span six time zones : Newfoundland, Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific ;
- 3) the Atlantic coast port of Halifax is closer to South America than to Ottawa, the capital of Canada.

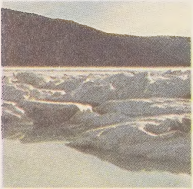
The ten provinces and two territories share this vast expanse unequally. They range in size from the 2,000 square kilometres of Prince Edward Island to the 1.2 million square kilometres of the Northwest Territories.

## *Climate*

There are five major climatic zones :

- 1) The Arctic zone includes most of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Mean January temperature at Whitehorse is  $-18.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  while the July mean is  $14.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Annual precipitation is 26.03 cm.
- 2) The Northern zone covers northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and most of Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. Temperatures and





precipitation vary greatly within this area. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, for example, January and July mean temperatures are  $-3.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $18.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively, and annual precipitation is 138.88 cm. In Ottawa, January and July means are  $-10.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $20.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Precipitation is 85.09 cm annually and 8.13 cm in July and August.

3) The Prairie zone covers the main grain growing areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, each having a similar climate. At Regina, mean January and July temperatures are  $-17.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $18.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Annual precipitation is 39.79 cm.

4) The Cordilleran zone is difficult to categorize climatically because of great variations in the height of its numerous mountains. January mean temperatures range from about  $-23^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while July means are  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Precipitation varies from 26.06 cm at Kamloops to 149.28 cm at Glacier, both communities lying in the province of British Columbia.

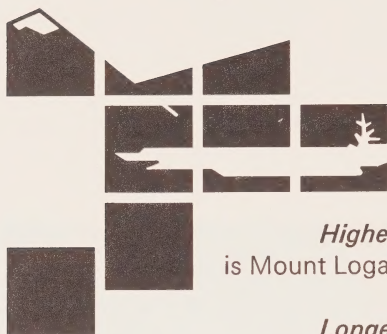
5) The Pacific zone includes coastal British Columbia and the off-shore islands. January and July mean temperatures at Vancouver are  $2.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $17.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Annual precipitation is 106.81 cm.

Lowest recorded temperature : Snag, Yukon Territory,  $-63^{\circ}\text{C}$  in February 1947.

Highest recorded temperature : Gleichen, Alberta,  $46^{\circ}\text{C}$  in July 1903.

Ottawa is the world's coldest capital with the exception of Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia. Ottawa's coldest recorded temperature was  $-39^{\circ}\text{C}$ , December 29, 1933.





***Highest mountain***

is Mount Logan in the Yukon Territory, 6,050 m.

***Longest river***

is Mackenzie, 4,240 km, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

***Largest lake***

is Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, with a total area of 82.103 km<sup>2</sup>, maximum depth 405 m. It is shared with the U.S.

***Northern Lights, the Aurora Borealis***

is frequently seen in the North and in southern Canada also. It is caused by the deflection in the earth's atmosphere of heavily charged particles from the sun.

***Niagara Falls***

is one of the most famous tourist attractions in the world, with a width of about 1,097 m. It is divided in two, with the American Falls (51 m high) on the U.S. side and the Horseshoe Falls (49 m high) on the Canadian side.

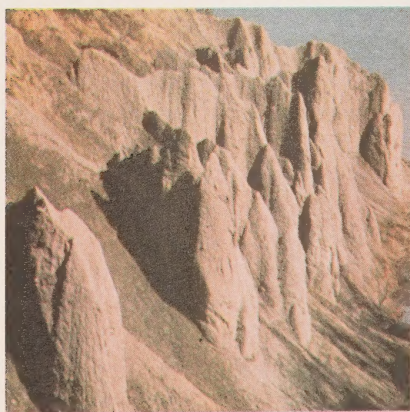
***Hot springs***

It is possible to swim year-round in the pools heated by the hot springs at Banff and Jasper, Alberta; and at Harrison and Radium British Columbia.

***Continental shelf***

With more than 241,402 km of coastline (185,289 km of islands are included), Canada's continental shelf is second only to that of the Soviet Union.





### *Meteorites*

The most striking meteorite crater in Canada is Chubb Crater, in Ungava (Arctic Quebec), which is more than 3.2 km in diameter. Canada's largest is 13.6 km across, located at Deep Bay, Saskatchewan.

### *Fundy tides*

Tides in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have a 22-m range and may be harnessed in the future to provide electrical energy. At Saint John, New Brunswick, where the Saint John River enters the Bay of Fundy, the rapidly rising tides cause a rocky waterfall to reverse its flow. It is known as the Reversing Falls.

### *Ice fields*

There are several ice fields along the Alberta-British Columbia border. The best-known are the Columbia Ice Field, between Banff and Jasper, and the Reef Ice Field in Mount Robson Provincial Park.



### *Parks*

In Canada, large areas have been designated as natural preserves and recreation space. There are 28 national parks, located in every province and territory, including one above the Arctic Circle. Wood Buffalo National Park, which straddles the border between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, with an area of 27,680 square kilometres is one of the largest parks in the world.

The provinces maintain their own parks: Newfoundland has 47; Prince Edward Island 39; Nova Scotia 19; New Brunswick 23; Quebec 47 (43 reserves); Ontario 122; Manitoba 10; Saskatchewan 17; Alberta 51; and British Columbia 322 (175 developed).



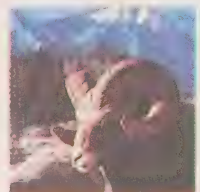
## *Fauna*

Polar bear, musk-ox, the Barren Ground caribou and the Arctic fox, among other animals, inhabit the Arctic zone which occupies the northernmost part of the continent.

The Hudsonian zone which stretches from the state of Alaska to the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Atlantic Ocean) is the home of the woodland caribou and a few distinctive species of bird.

In the southernmost or Canadian zone, which covers most of the provinces in the country, are nearly all the species of mammal and bird that are recognized as distinctively Canadian. These include the moose, the lynx, the beaver and the Canada jay.

The more thickly settled parts of southern Ontario and the areas of the prairie provinces which border the U.S.A. are in another region. Birds include the bluebird and Baltimore oriole but on the prairies are found the sharp-tailed grouse and the prairie chicken. Among the typical mammals are squirrels and skunks



but as in the case of birds, certain mammals are peculiar to the prairies – ground squirrels, gophers and jack-rabbits.

### *Flora*

One of the country's great renewable resources is its forests, which extend in an unbroken belt from the Atlantic to the Pacific and cover 4.4 million square kilometres. Only the forests of the Soviet Union and Brazil are larger in area.

There are approximately 150 varieties of tree native to Canada. Principal species include spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, pine and balsam fir.

Canada has 5,500 species and varieties of flowering and fern plants.

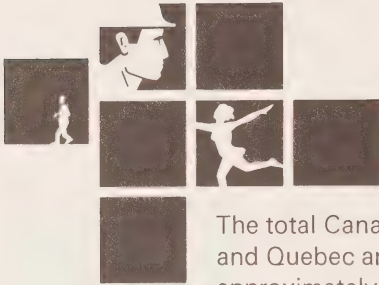


### *Provincial and territorial emblems*

Newfoundland	Pitcher Plant
Prince Edward Island	Pink Lady's Slipper
Nova Scotia	Mayflower, Trailing Arbutus
New Brunswick	Purple Violet
Quebec	Madonna Lily
Ontario	White Trillium
Manitoba	Prairie Crocus
Saskatchewan	Western Red Lily
Alberta	Prickly Rose
British Columbia	Pacific Dogwood
Northwest Territories	Mountain Avens
Yukon Territory	Fireweed







The total Canadian population is 23,315,600. \* Ontario and Quebec are the most populated provinces with approximately 8.3 million and 6.2 million people, respectively.

In 1977, 114,914 immigrants made Canada their new home ; over 4.5 million have arrived since the end of Second World War.

Canada has a density of 2.3 people per square kilometre. Prince Edward Island, the most densely populated province, has 19.13 per square kilometre ; Newfoundland, the least, 1.41.

The majority of Canadians can trace their heritage to the British Isles, or to France. Canada has two official languages, English and French.

Other ethnic groups, the largest numbers of which are of German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Polish stock, comprise more than 26 per cent of the population.

## *Native Canadians*

While Inuit (Eskimos) and Canadian Indians make up less than 2 per cent of the total population, they account for 48 per cent of the population of the Northwest Territories. About 9 per cent of the residents of the Northwest Territories are Métis or people of European and Indian ancestry.

"Eskimo" is the Algonquin Indian word for "raw meat eater". Most Eskimos call themselves "Inuit" which simply means "men".

The Inuit are believed to be an Asiatic people whose ancestors migrated from northwestern Siberia, across the Bering Strait, to North America. The 17,550 Canadian Inuit, who live mostly across the Northwest

\*Source :  
Statistics Canada,  
July 1977



Territories, Arctic Quebec and Labrador are part of a global family of approximately 83,000 living in Canada, Denmark, the Soviet Union and the United States. There is a remarkable uniformity about the Eskimo language which is understood from Greenland, across Canada, through Alaska, to Siberia.

The term "Indian" was first applied to inhabitants of the New World by Columbus, on the false assumption that he had landed in India. This fallacy has been perpetuated and North American native peoples are still referred to as Indians.

Today the Indians, also thought to have migrated from Asia, are estimated to number over 282,000 and are divided into ten major linguistic groups.

There are 565 Indian bands. More than 500 bands manage their own funds and administer public funds for programs on reserves. Indians have organized

136 associations and brotherhoods – some with national, some with provincial memberships.

Many provinces (like Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan), and cities (like Ottawa) trace the origins of their names to Indian words. "Canada" is derived from the Huron-Iroquois word "Kanata" meaning "collection of huts" or "village".

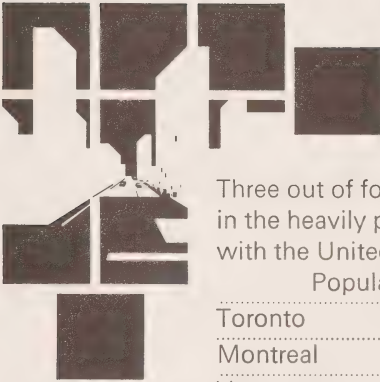
Aspects of the Indian way of life absorbed into everyday Canadian living include the growing of corn, squash, pumpkins and tobacco, and the use of canoes and snowshoes.

### *Religious denominations*

The Christian religion has the largest membership in Canada. Three churches, the Roman Catholic (46 per cent), United Church and Anglican (30 per cent), make up nearly 76 per cent of the population. The Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist denominations also have substantial numbers. Quakers, Mennonites and Hutterites are small but cohesive religious communities. Jews are the oldest and largest of the non-Christian groups. Congregations of other Eastern religions, many of which have migrated to Canada in recent years, are found in the large metropolitan areas.







Three out of four Canadians live in cities located mostly in the heavily populated zone along the border shared with the United States.

Population of the main metropolitan areas\* is :

Toronto	2,803,101
Montreal	2,802,485
Vancouver	1,166,348
Ottawa-Hull	693,288
Winnipeg	578,217
Edmonton	554,288
Quebec	542,158
Hamilton	529,158
Calgary	469,915

\*Source :  
Statistics Canada,  
April 21, 1978

By 2000 A.D., the Toronto metropolitan area may have 7 million residents, metropolitan Montreal 6 million and metropolitan Vancouver 2.5 million.



### *Provincial and territorial capitals*

Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Quebec	Quebec City
Ontario	Toronto
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Regina
Alberta	Edmonton
British Columbia	Victoria
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse



### *Highlights*

*St. John's, Newfoundland* is the oldest city in North America ; neighbouring Cape Spear has the oldest lighthouse and is the closest point to Europe. On Telegraph Hill, in 1901, the first transatlantic wireless message was received by Guglielmo Marconi, from a transmitter at Poldhu, Cornwall, England.

*Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island* is often called the "cradle of Confederation", since an important meeting there in 1864 led to Confederation. In 1973, it celebrated the centennial of the province's entry into Confederation.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia* has one of the most accessible harbours in the world ; once crowded with sailing vessels it is now a pioneer in container shipping.



Offshore oil drilling rigs there signal the start of a new industry utilizing the oil reserves of Canada's eastern continental shelf.

*Fredericton, New Brunswick* is the capital of what is often called the "picture province", although Saint John is the largest city. Many public buildings, including the Beaverbrook Art Gallery and the Playhouse, and several University of New Brunswick campus buildings are benefactions of the New Brunswick-born Lord Beaverbrook. Fredericton is sometimes referred to as the "poets' corner of Canada" because it has been home to such poets as Jonathan Odell, Charles G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman.

*Montreal, Quebec*, a cosmopolitan port and hub of trade, finance (Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges), industry, sport, arts and culture, is the second largest French-speaking city in the world. The island and the city take their names from Mount Royal, the city's best known historic landmark.

*Quebec City, Quebec*, capital of the largest province, was first settled by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. It is also one of the two walled cities in North America. As well as being an important industrial centre and port with large warehouse and grain facilities, Quebec City retains an atmosphere of old world charm.

*Ottawa, Ontario* is the national capital and home of the Canadian Parliament. Ottawa has retained its importance as a centre of the forest-products industries of the Ottawa Valley as well as the hydro-electric



industry developed in connection with them. The population of Ottawa has developed into a representative cross section of the country as a whole, the proportion of French origin being not a great deal less than the national average.

*Toronto, Ontario* is one of the fastest growing urban centres in North America. Not only is Toronto a major seaport, being situated on the St. Lawrence Seaway, but it is also considered the industrial hub of Canada. The various ethnic groups which comprise Toronto's population have created a cultural mosaic within the city. Toronto is also noted for its artistic, educational and medical communities. The Toronto skyline is highlighted by the CN Telecommunications Tower which is the tallest free-standing structure in the world.

*Winnipeg, Manitoba*, known as Canada's "Gateway to the West", is the second largest city in Canada west of Toronto. Winnipeg has traditionally functioned as a commercial and financial centre and





as a grain market. With the arrival of many immigrants in the nineteenth century, Winnipeg has become a lively multicultural city.

*Regina, Saskatchewan*, at the centre of a large wheat-growing region, is a hub of wholesale trade, rail activity and farm equipment distribution. It was originally called “Wascana”, which is Cree Indian for “pile of bones”.

*Edmonton, Alberta* is the most northerly city of its size in Canada. Situated in the midst of one of the richest agricultural areas in Canada, Edmonton has served for many years as a collection centre for grain and livestock and as a distribution centre for agricultural implements. Within a 160 km radius of the city are oil wells and thousands of kilometres of oil and natural gas pipelines. The mining of coal deposits recently regained importance after a period of decline.

*Calgary, Alberta*, petroleum capital of Canada, is at the centre of a ranching and meat-packing area. The Calgary Stampede, with its rodeo events and chuckwagon races, is an annual celebration. The legendary chinook, a warm southwest wind, causes unseasonably warm winter temperatures to alternate with the cold winter temperatures. Calgary, at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, has outpaced other metropolitan areas in terms of population growth rate.

*Vancouver, British Columbia*, a major port lying on the Pacific Ocean, is a thriving western rail terminus and a fishing, logging and manufacturing centre, sometimes described as the gateway to the Orient. The Vancouver Stock Exchange is located here.

## National Song, Flag and Medals



### *National song*

The music of *O Canada*, written by Calixa Lavallée in 1880, was commissioned to honour the official visit to Quebec of the Marquis of Lorne, who was then Governor General of Canada. The French words were written by Sir Adolphe Routhier. Usually, only the first verse is sung :

O Canada! Our home and native land  
True patriot-love in all thy sons command  
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,  
The True North, strong and free,  
And stand on guard, O Canada,  
We stand on guard for thee.  
O Canada, glorious and free!  
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee.  
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

Many English versions have been sung, but the accepted one is Stanley Weir's, written in 1908 and published in official form in 1927 on the occasion of Canada's diamond jubilee. After several years considering the problem, the Canadian Parliament has still not officially adopted a version of the lyrics or music ; Canada has no national anthem recognized by statute.

### *National flag*

The first flag to fly over Canada was the red cross of St. George on a white background, raised on behalf of England by John Cabot in 1497. The French emblem was brought by Jacques Cartier in 1534 – three gold fleur-de-lys on a blue background. The official flag for the Canadian colonies after 1763 was the Union Jack.



From 1924, the British Red Ensign, with the Canadian arms in the fly, was flown as the Canadian flag abroad, while at home it became the national emblem in 1945.

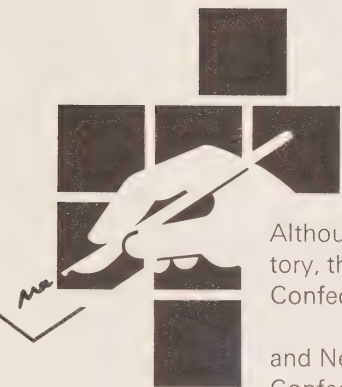
On February 15, 1965, after prolonged public debate and consideration of hundreds of designs, an Act of Parliament proclaimed the red maple leaf flag (with 11 points) Canada's national emblem.

### *Order of Canada*

The Order of Canada was established in 1967 to recognize outstanding merit among Canadian citizens and others. The honour provides three levels of membership : Companions, Officers and Members. The Order of Military Merit honours outstanding achievements for members of the Armed Forces. In addition, there are three awards for bravery : the Cross of Valour, the Star of Courage and the Medal of Bravery.



# Confederation and Political Structure



Although there are many key dates in Canadian history, the most important is July 1, 1867, the date of Confederation.

Canada (Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became the original members of Confederation. A series of conferences of colonial delegates produced a draft federal Constitution which, with a few minor modifications, the British Parliament enacted into law. The new nation took shape under the leadership of John A. Macdonald (who was knighted in 1867). The men who brought this about are referred to in Canada as the "Fathers of Confederation".

British Columbia joined in 1871 ; Prince Edward Island in 1873. From the Hudson's Bay company territories, acquired in 1870, Parliament created Manitoba in 1870 and Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905. Newfoundland joined in 1949.

The two territories of Canada, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, do not have provincial status. Each is headed by a federally appointed commissioner, who is assisted by an elected council. In both, the commissioner and council have substantial powers over local affairs.

## *Constitution*

The basic constitutional document is the British North America Act of 1867 (which has been amended several times). The Act sets out Canada's federal structure, parliamentary form of government and the distribution of powers between federal and provincial governments. The provinces are autonomous in several areas of government, such as education and property and civil rights.

In several very important matters, amendments to the British North America Act still require an act of the British Parliament, which, however, is passed automatically whenever Canada requests it. The federal and provincial governments, despite repeated efforts, have as yet been unable to agree on an amending formula which would place the whole amending process in Canada.

The BNA Act and its amendments provide only a skeleton framework of government, which is filled out by judicial interpretations, by various acts of Parliament and of the legislatures and, most of all, by custom or "convention".

### *Governors general*

The Governor General represents the Queen in Canada as Head of State. While his office is mainly ceremonial, he may, occasionally, have to perform certain vital constitutional functions, such as calling upon a party leader to form a government and swearing in ministers of the Crown. Since 1952, with the appointment of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, appointees to the post of governor general have been Canadian-born.

Two former Governors General, Earl Grey and Lord Stanley, donated to the amateur sports of the day the Grey Cup (for Canadian football) and the Stanley Cup (for ice hockey). Today the two awards are the top professional annual prizes for professional sports teams in Canada.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Jules Léger is at present the Governor General of Canada.



### ***Prime ministers***

The Prime Minister, as leader of the party which commands majority support in the House of Commons, is the Head of Government. He chooses the other ministers who administer the various departments of government. Collectively, the Cabinet (33 ministers at present) is responsible to the House of Commons, the elected lower house of Parliament. The upper house, the Senate, is appointed by the Government on a regional basis. Its members hold office until the age of 75. The Senate can reject any bill, though for many years it has very rarely done so. Its main functions are the revision of bills sent up from the Commons and committee investigation of important public issues.

If the Government is defeated in the Commons on a motion of censure or non-confidence, or on any question the Government considers vital, the Prime Minister may either resign (and the Leader of the Opposition takes office) or ask the Governor General for a general election, the latter being the more frequent choice.

The Liberal Party has formed the Government since 1963 when the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson became Prime Minister and replaced the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker and his Progressive Conservative administration. Mr. Pearson, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, resigned from office in 1968 and was succeeded by the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau.



The first coins issued for Canadian use were five and 15 silver pieces struck by France's Louis XIV in 1670.

The first two banks were chartered in the 1820s.

At Confederation, in 1867, the Federal Government assumed jurisdiction for issue of currency. Modern banking began after the Bank Act of 1870.

The Bank of Canada began operations in 1935. It produces about 600 million new bank notes annually. The Royal Canadian Mint, opened in 1908 as a branch of London's Royal Mint, became an agency of the Canadian Government in 1931.

The Canadian \$1 bill is worth 100 cents – 20 nickels, ten dimes, four quarters or two 50 cent pieces. All bills are coloured differently and are valued at \$1 (green), \$2 (dusty pink), \$5 (blue), \$10 (purple), \$20 (yellowish green), \$50 (orange), \$100 (brown) and \$1,000 (pink).

The Canadian 1-cent piece is made of bronze. All other coins (5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent) are made entirely of nickel. Since August 1968 there have been no silver coins because the rising cost of silver made silver coins more valuable than their face value, e.g. at one point in 1968 the Canadian 25-cent piece was actually worth 40 cents.





The first Canadian stamp was the "threepenny red beaver" issued by the Province of Canada on April 23, 1851. Designed by Sandford Fleming (later knighted), it is valued at \$4,500 in "superb mint condition". A "red orange beaver" of the same quality would fetch \$6,000. There were 150,200 issued.

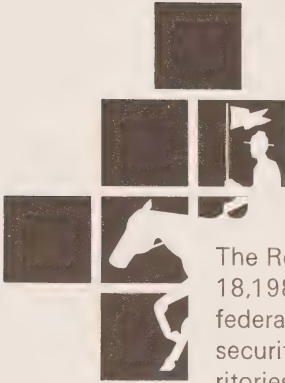
The "twelvepenny black" of Queen Victoria is a rarity today worth \$16,000 for "fine" mint specimens. The colony of Canada issued 1,450 in June 1851. In 1969 one unused pair was sold for \$44,200. The "2-cent Large Queen" issued April 1, 1868 is a greater treasure. There are only two known copies, both used, and valued at \$30,000.

Daily mail service across Canada began in 1896; air mail service began in 1928.

Notable recent issues include a stamp featuring a pair of 12-penny Queen Victoria stamps of 1851 and two stamps celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of Captain James Cook's explorations of Canada's west coast.

Canada Post commemorates the eleventh Commonwealth Games with six stamps.

# Royal Canadian Mounted Police



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), with 18,198 members, is responsible for enforcement of all federal statutes throughout Canada and for national security. It is the only police force in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory and enforces the Criminal Code of Canada and provincial statutes in eight provinces. (Ontario and Quebec have their own provincial forces.)

The RCMP began as the Northwest Mounted Police in 1873 and was formed to serve in the 780,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Canadian northwest.

In July 1874, ten months after Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald announced formation of the NWMP, 300 recruits set off to march 1,600 km in four months from south of Winnipeg to Old Man's River, southern Alberta, where they built Fort MacLeod. This "March West" has become a legend.

The first "Musical Ride" and the first NWMP band were seen and heard at Swan River, Northwest Territories in 1876. Today, a troop of 32 men on black horses continues to delight audiences both in Canada and in many parts of the world where they have toured.

The force became the RCMP in 1920, when headquarters were transferred from Regina to Ottawa. In the 1930s, marine and air services were set up as well as the first of six existing crime detection laboratories.

The RCMP schooner *St. Roch* was the first vessel to sail the eastward route through the Northwest



Passage, the first to sail a round trip through the Passage and the first to circumnavigate North America.

The "Review Order" RCMP uniform is perhaps the most familiar, consisting of a felt hat, scarlet tunic, navy-blue breeches, long boots and spurs, gloves and full Sam Browne sidearm equipment. For routine duties, however, the Mounties wear a brown jacket, navy-blue trousers, black shoes and a cloth cap.



## *Rail*

Canada, as a land of vast distances and extremes of climate, has a vital interest in transportation. Railroads, for example, were essential to Confederation, linking Canada's provinces from coast to coast.

Today, Canada has two major railroad systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National (publicly-owned), several smaller systems run by the provinces and the privately owned Algoma Central Railway. From a short trackage between Laprairie and St. Jean, in Quebec in 1836, Canada's main track now measures 70,176 km. With secondary, industrial and yard lines, the track measures 96,632 km.

On April 1, 1978 the VIA rail system was inaugurated in an attempt to improve passenger service in Canada.

## *Sea*

Shipping played an important part in Canada's history. Ships built in Quebec and the Maritimes led the British fleets by the beginning of the nineteenth century.

A Canadian ship made the first Atlantic crossing by steam, in 1833. A Nova Scotian, Samuel Cunard, founded in 1839 the shipping line which bears his name.

Perhaps the most famous of all Canadian ships is the schooner *Bluenose*. Launched at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia in 1921, it was the sailing champion of the Atlantic fishing fleets for 20 years. Its likeness appears on the Canadian 10-cent piece. Canada has also been a pioneer in icebreaker design, and it was the Canadian icebreaker *John A. Macdonald* which prepared the path for the U.S. tanker, *Manhattan* during its Arctic voyage in 1969.

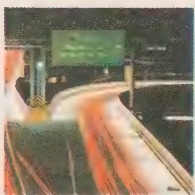
### *Air*

Canada's geography encouraged the development of air transport. The bush pilot is now a figure of folklore, as the man who prepared and maintained the tenuous transportation links with the North in the 1920s and 30s. Even today, such ruggedly designed Canadian aircraft as the *Beaver*, *Otter* and *Twin Otter* provide the main supply and passenger service ties between Canada's thickly populated South and the scattered settlements of the North. Canada is a leader in the design and development of short take-off and landing aircraft STOL, including the *Dash-7*.

The first non-stop transatlantic flight was made by John Alcock and Arthur Brown in 1919, from Newfoundland to Ireland. Today, Canadian airlines, including Air Canada and Canadian Pacific, fly some 23 million passengers a year on their scheduled and charter services.







### *Land*

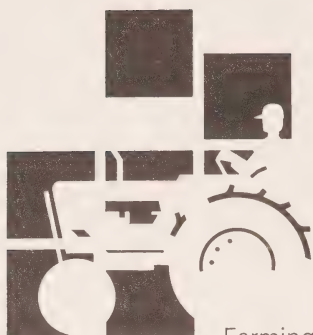
Canada has a total of 416,104 km of roads.

The world's longest paved road, the Trans-Canada Highway, runs nearly 7,800 km from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia. The estimated cost of the highway is \$1.2 billion.

Road transport has developed rapidly, especially via the automobile, which now accounts for more than 80 per cent of all intercity passenger travel.

In 1976, Canada had more than 9,016,528 private cars, 50,437 buses and 2,266,383 commercial vehicles. In cities, efforts are being made to relieve traffic congestion which is the inevitable result of the fact that there is one car for every two Canadians. "Dial-a-bus" systems – whereby passengers can phone and obtain transportation from home to the main bus route – are in operation in Regina, Ottawa and the eastern part of Toronto. Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton have subway systems.

Canada has been well served by its means of transportation. Major achievements, like the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway (an inland waterway extending 3,747.3 km) and containerization for the trans-shipment of goods, have moved Canada into the forefront of modern commerce.



## *Farming*

Farming accounts for more than a quarter of Canada's economy. Canada is the world's fourth largest exporter of farm products ; farm exports earn 20 per cent of the country's foreign exchange. Approximately \$4-billion worth of agricultural goods were exported in 1977.

The Prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) – sometimes referred to as the "breadbasket of the world" – contain 80 per cent of Canada's improved farm land. Major prairie field crops are wheat, oats, barley, rapeseed, flaxseed and rye. Ranching is largely confined to the three Western provinces : native grasslands sustain some 4,766,000 head of beef cattle and 300,000 sheep.

In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, dairy and poultry farming predominate. Farms in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island grow mainly potatoes. In Ontario and Quebec, farming is diversified and includes the production of several types of leaf tobacco and sugar beets.

In 1977, total cash farm receipts came to a record \$10.1 billion, of which cash receipts for livestock amounted to \$5.2 billion.

Milk is produced in every province. Estimates in July 1977, put the number of milk-producing cows at two million, producing 7.68 billion kg of milk a year.

## *Wheat*

A London, Ontario scientist, Charles E. Saunders (later knighted), helped to make the West "golden" by developing Marquis wheat in 1906. This strain, excellent for baking and milling, matures ten days earlier than other



types of wheat. World famous improved varieties descended from Marquis.

Wheat exports – over 14.271 million tonnes – in 1976 were valued at \$1,826.6 million.

A southern Alberta farm near Lethbridge holds the record for the most wheat planted in one field anywhere – 14,000 hectares sown in 1951.

### ***Fruit and vegetables***

In 1976, fruit and vegetable crops brought some \$380.79 million to Canadian farmers.

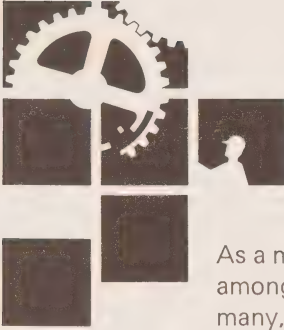
Canada's best-known apple – the McIntosh Red – sprang from a chance seedling transplanted by John McIntosh at Dundela, Ontario, in 1796. The apples resembled those of the Fameuse trees brought to Quebec from Normandy in the 1600s.

Apples are the most important fruit grown in commercial orchards in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia's Okanagan Valley. This valley claims to have more annual sunshine than Florida.

Strawberries grow in all provinces ; raspberries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia ; and wild blueberries in all the Atlantic provinces and Quebec. Saskatchewan berries grow on the Prairies although they remain a local delicacy.

Fiddleheads are greens which enthusiasts liken to asparagus and spinach. They are the unopened fronds of the ostrich fern, and grow in profusion along the banks of two rivers in New Brunswick and some other provinces.





### *Manufacturing industry*

As a manufacturing nation, Canada ranks seventh among OECD countries – behind the U.S.A., Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Italy. The manufacturing industry is the largest of Canada's goods-producing industries; in 1977, the estimated value of goods shipped by Canada's manufacturing industries was \$109.8 billion. Approximately one out of four Canadian wage-earners is employed by the manufacturing industry. The industry has a high demand for capital; in 1977 a survey of investment intentions estimated that the manufacturing industry would account for 29 per cent of all capital expenditures by business and government for new machinery and equipment. In 1974, exports of fabricated and end products were valued at \$29.9 billion. The largest manufacturing industry is that of motor vehicles. The five leading manufacturing centres in Canada are: Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Vancouver and Windsor.





## ***Resource industries***

### ***Minerals***

Canadian mineral production in 1977 was worth about \$18.1 billion.

Canada produces some 60 minerals, the leaders in value being crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nickel, zinc, asbestos, and potash.

According to 1976 production figures, Canada is the world's leading producer of nickel and zinc ; second in molybdenum and silver ; and among the leaders in copper, gold, lead and aluminum.

### ***Oil***

Net domestic production of crude oil in 1976 amounted to 525.8 million barrels.

Alberta is the leading oil and natural gas producer, followed by Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

The bituminous "tar sands" along 160 km of northern Alberta's Athabasca River are thought to contain billions of barrels of synthetic crude oil recoverable by mining and thermal processes.

### ***Hydro-electric power***

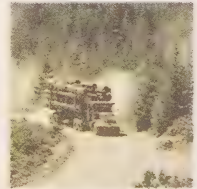
Some 293 million megawatt hours of electricity were generated in 1976, more than 73 per cent from hydro sources, the remainder from thermal stations, some using nuclear energy.

Churchill Falls, Labrador, with a capacity of 5.2 million kilowatts is the largest single generating

plant in the world. If plans for the development of a number of rivers flowing into the James Bay area in Quebec become a reality, an additional 10 million kilowatts of hydro-electric power will be made available for Canadian use.

### *Forestry*

Wood product exports make up a fifth of total exported wealth. Canada is the second largest producer and exporter of wood pulp in the world, and is the largest producer and exporter of newsprint.



### *Fisheries*

Fishing is the country's oldest industry ; 1,097,617 tonnes are taken annually – the total market worth being \$391.7 million. Two-thirds of the catch is sold abroad.

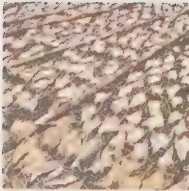
The Atlantic provinces yield more than half the value of all Canadian fish sold. Lobsters, cod, "ground-fish", flatfish, oysters, scallops, Atlantic salmon and swordfish are among the 30 varieties of fish caught.

The Pacific salmon dominates the British Columbia fishery. Five species, born upstream, spend their lives (up to four years) as far as 1,600 km out in the Pacific, and return to their native streams to spawn and die. The Pacific salmon catches amount annually to about 55,248 tonnes, worth \$91.9 million.

The Atlantic salmon follows a similar cycle but lives after spawning to return to the sea. Some return five times to the same fresh waters to spawn.

The annual landed value of the inland fisheries catch is about \$26 million. Ontario accounts for about one-half of this production with the bulk of its catch coming from the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie. But in recent years, pickerel, whitefish and trout catches have declined.

Canada's coastal waters are among the world's most important fishing grounds but pollution and over-harvesting are threatening the natural renewal process. Canada has temporarily banned certain domestic fishing catches and is seeking similar action by other countries.





Canada has free, compulsory elementary and secondary education. Education is the responsibility of the provinces and although provincial school systems vary, the general nature of the education and the standards maintained are similar.

Canada now has 66 degree-granting universities with enrolment of 370,000 full-time students for the year 1976-77 and 166 technical and community colleges with approximately 250,000 full-time students. The oldest university is Laval University in Quebec City, originally founded in 1663. The largest is the University of Toronto with full-time enrolment of over 31,000 students.

Canadian educational institutions provide training not only for Canadians but also for nearly 30,000 foreign university and college students from 150 countries annually.





The primary responsibility for health care and welfare, including hospitals and licensing of medical and para-medical personnel, as well as for direct welfare payments to individuals, rests with the provinces.

There are four federal-provincial arrangements through which these two levels of government share the costs of health and welfare services :

- The Medical Care Insurance Program – to cover costs of most medical services provided by private physicians.
- The Hospital Insurance Program – to cover costs of a variety of treatment services offered within hospitals.
- The Canada Assistance Plan – to provide financial assistance and institutional care for persons in need.
- The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Program – services supplied to restore disabled persons to gainful employment.

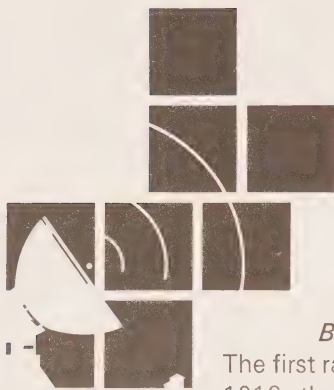
The Federal Government, through the Department of National Health and Welfare, has jurisdiction in a variety of health and welfare matters. On the health side, some of its responsibilities include :

- protecting the public against health risks from food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices and operating quarantine controls and sanitary surveillance programs ;



- supporting the development of health manpower, facilities and research and distributing promotional and educational material for both general and public use ;
- providing health care for Inuit and registered Indians and acting as the Health Department for the Yukon and Northwest Territories ; and
- encouraging, promoting and developing fitness and amateur sport.

In the area of welfare, major federal programs include the Canada Pension Plan, Family Allowance Payments, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Old Age Security Program and the Spouse's Allowance Program.



## *Broadcasting*

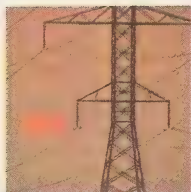
The first radio transmission was made in Montreal in 1918 ; the world's first French-language radio station was founded there 50 years ago ; the first radio network in Canada was a 12-station-network operated by the Canadian National Railways for its customers travelling across Canada ; the first public broadcasting agency (CRBC) was founded in 1932 ; and the first Canadian national radio news network was originated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) in 1941.

Today there are 722 AM and 323 FM radio stations (including rebroadcasters) of which 167 are operated by the CBC. Four national groups of private stations subscribe to common news and sports services. They are Canadian Contemporary News System, Standard Broadcast News, BN Voice, and News-Radio. Each distributes reports from U.S. or international news services, together with Canadian news.

Television reaches more than 96 per cent of the Canadian population which is served by five networks : two CBC (one English language, one French) and three private networks – two English language (CTV and Global Television), one French (TVA Television). There are 933 television transmitting outlets in Canada – including 102 “originating” stations producing programs ; the others are rebroadcasting or repeater stations. The 8,000-km microwave network linking St. John's, Newfoundland to Vancouver Island is believed to be the world's longest and most modern.

In 1976 the private broadcasters (both radio and TV) earned about \$506 million from advertising (the CBC earned about \$58 million ; the remainder of the budget comes from the public purse).





Cable television is well advanced in Canada, reaching 30 per cent of Canadian homes through 440 cable systems. Both in the hardware and software departments, the Canadian "cablecasters" are regarded as world leaders.

The Canadian Broadcasting Act of 1968 established the Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunications Commission CRTC as an independent body to regulate the broadcasting industry.

### *Newspapers and magazines*

The first newspaper, the weekly *Halifax Gazette*, was published on March 23, 1752, but the *Quebec Gazette*, founded in 1864 and now known as the *Chronicle Telegraph*, has the distinction of being the oldest continuing newspaper in North America.

There are 117 daily newspapers published in Canada (though very few on Sunday) ; 104 are in the English language, 13 are in the French language. There are approximately 247 foreign language publications among the 825 weekly newspapers and 800 magazines and periodicals.

Ownership of the daily papers is largely concentrated in the hands of four newspaper chains — whereas 60 years ago the 138 newspapers each responded to their own publisher.



In recent years, press councils have been established in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec ; these are voluntary, self-disciplinary organizations that consider complaints against newspapers. In the case of Quebec, the press council's scope includes broadcast as well as print media.

Canadian newspapers with the largest circulations (Monday – Saturday) are :

<i>The Toronto Star</i>	776,018
<i>The Globe and Mail</i> (Toronto)	314,473
<i>La Presse</i> (Montreal)	281,893
<i>The Vancouver Sun</i>	236,433
<i>The Montreal Star</i>	219,472
<i>The Edmonton Journal</i>	202,766
<i>Le Soleil</i> (Quebec)	148,561

### ***Telecommunications***

Telesat Canada launched its 12-channel *Anik* (the Inuit word for "friend") domestic communications satellite in November 1972, the first of its kind among western nations. The satellite (with its back-ups *Anik* 2 and 3) is in fixed orbit 35,680 km high and has a life cycle of five years. The satellite provides television, telephone and other services using a system of earth stations. In January 1976 the Communications Technology Satellite (CTS) was launched. The aim of the CTS experiment was to test the technology and applications of a new breed of high-powered orbiting transmitters to meet the needs of the 1980s.

Since the first telephone call by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, Canadians have made much use of the instrument. Canadians have more telephones *per capita* (ten million) and make more telephone calls *per capita* (an average of 600 calls per resident annually) than any other people in the world. The eight largest companies, the main one being Bell Canada, form the Trans-Canada Telephone System and provide a complete national network. With subsidiaries, they own 96 per cent of Canada's telephones. There are about 1,600 smaller companies.

For its size, Canada has the most complete communications system in the world serviced by two competing common carriers – CN-CP Telecommunications and the Trans-Canada Telephone System. It has three major microwave systems with voice-circuits and message channels.





Design :  
Gottschalk + Ash Ltd.

Photographs :  
Canadian Government  
Office of Tourism  
John DeVisser  
R. Burch  
Danny Singer  
Don Kindschi

VF CANADA

3 1761 11552741 8



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